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J. Passy notes certain characteristic and psychologically interesting features of the drawings of children.

M. A. Binet presents two physiognomical pictures of the same face, one representing disgust or scorn, the other a good-humored and happy smile. The upper parts of both faces are exactly alike and yet the eyes of the former look disdainful while the very same eyes of the latter are full of jest and merriment. This is the fact. M. Binet psychologically interprets the fact as a phenomenon of automatic inhibition. The fact is interesting, but its interpretation seems doubtful.

Charles Dunan discusses the metaphysical aspect of the problem of life.

B. Perez's article is a contribution to pathological psychology with special reference to M. Magalhães's work on the subject. Pessimism, M. Perez says, is a disease only if exaggerated, yet he believes that medico-psychological studies which consider the relation between the physical system and morality are very helpful even if carried too far.

M. J.-M. Guardia's article will have a special interest for Americans. Three men arose in Spain of late, Valentín Almirall, M. L. Mallada, and J.-M. Escudor, who spoke bold and hard words of truth to their country. Cuba is the hen that lays golden eggs for Spain, but the Cubans are treated with great contempt in Spain; and yet the Spaniards are by no means their intellectual superiors, for while Spain is poor in philosophy, Cuba is the only country of Latin America where philosophy has taken root. M. Guardia sketches in the first article the history and philosophy of Don Félix Varélay y Moralès who is the harbinger of the other Spanish-Cuban philosopher, José de la Luz. The second article in the February number treats of the latter (1800-1862) whom Guardia calls the master.

George Mouret with reference to Frontera's book on Zeno's argument against motion makes a few remarks concerning the Eleatic sophism about Achilles and the tortoise.

An injury of a thalamus opticus produces in horses and other animals the effect of their making rotatory movements when intending to walk straight on. Forell proved that a similar effect is produced in ants by a lesion of one of their lobes. M. Binet publishes in the present essay his experiments on certain water-beetles, exhibiting diagrams of their normal and abnormal walk. (Paris: Félix Alcan.) *κρς.*

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR PSYCHOLOGIE UND PHYSIOLOGIE DER SINNESORGANE. Vols. II and III.

CONTENTS: November, 1891. No. 6.

UEBER BRÜCKES THEORIE DES KÖRPERLICHEN SEHENS. By Dr. *C. du Bois-Reymond.*

MEIN SCHLUSSWORT GEGEN WUNDT. By *C. Stumpf.*

ERWIDERUNG. By *O. Flügel.*

LITTERATURBERICHT.

CONTENTS: December, 1891. No. 1.

VERSUCH, DAS PSYCHOPHYSISCHE GESETZ AUF DIE FARBENUNTERSCHIEDE TRICHROMATISCHER AUGEN ANZUWENDEN. By *H. v. Helmholtz.*

UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER BINOKULARES SEHEN MIT ANWENDUNG DES HERING-SCHEN FALLVERSUCHS. By Dr. *Richard Greff*

BEMERKUNGEN ZU DEM AUFSATZE VON DR. SOMMER "ZUR PSYCHOLOGIE DER SPRACHE." By Prof. A. Pick.

LITTERATURBERICHT.

Dr. C. du Bois-Reymond believes that corporeal vision is either produced by one eye running in succession over several places or two eyes viewing two aspects of the object. Mach's theory of the influence of shade upon the production of the third dimension in vision which affords quite a new and a better explanation of the phenomenon is not mentioned. Stumpf closes his controversy with Wundt with a few remarks in answer to Wundt's reply (in *Philos. Studien* VII, pp. 298-327); and Flügel objects to Professor Rehmke's proposition made in a criticism of Flügel's book "Die Seelenfrage," that Herbart's psychology, being atomism, is at bottom materialism.

Dr. Richard Greeff describes Hering's apparatus for investigating the cause of binocular vision. Wheatstone believes that the perspective of the two retina pictures produces the effect of corporeality while Brücke declares that it is mainly due to muscle-sensations. Hering sides with Wheatstone, and the experiments as described by Greeff prove that the third dimension is unfailingly perceived whenever the ocular axes diverge, while in other cases the same result is not attained.

Dr. Sommer had presented in a former article the facts of an interesting case of aphasia, (see *The Monist*, Vol. I, No. 4, p. 629) where the patient, his name is Voit, could remember and pronounce words only when writing them. Prof. A. Pick objects to Dr. Sommer's regarding the case as contrary to our present experience and following two French authorities Ballet and Bernard, adduces cases of Aphasia by right-sided hemiplegia where patients could read only when they were able to write or represent to themselves the writing motions of their hand. Thus one patient of Charcot could only read print, and not written words "because," as he said, "it was easier for him to reproduce in his mind the written letter." This reminds one of the case a deaf-mute who said: "I feel whenever I think of the motions of my fingers although they are perfectly at rest. I see internally an image of my moving fingers." Professor Pick concludes that the case Voit is a good argument against Max Müller's proposition of the identity of language and thought. Max Müller however includes in his conception of word any symbol of an idea. The finger motion of a deaf-mute is a word, and the writing motion of Voit is also a word, according to Professor Max Müller's theory.

Prof. H. v. Helmholtz publishes the tables of his experiments in applying the psycho-physical law upon color differences of trichromatic eyes, and presents the three fundamental colors diagrammatically in an equilateral triangle in the centre of which lies white. A curve winding round this centre shows the relation of the rainbow spectrum in the system of three fundamental colors. The results do not as yet agree with the investigations of A. König and C. Ditterici who make similar inquiries with bichromatic eyes. (Leipsic: O. R. Reisland.) KPG.

VIERTELJAHRSSCHRIFT FÜR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE PHILOSOPHIE. Vol. XVI. No. 1.

CONTENTS:

BEITRÄGE ZUR LOGIK. (Erster Artikel.) By A. Richl.

DIE DIMENSIONEN DER WAHRSCHEINLICHKEIT UND DIE EVIDENZ DER UNGEWIS-
SHEIT. By Ad. Nitsche.